

CTGF/CCN2 Protein, Human, Recombinant

General Information

Synonyms:	IGFBP-8;CCN family member 2;IBP-8;Connective tissue growth factor;Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 8;Hypertrophic chondrocyte-specific protein 24;IGF-binding protein 8
Protein Construction:	Gln27-Ala180
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q5M8T4
Molecular Weight:	16-25 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Gln27-Ala180

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

CTGF belongs to the CCN (CTGF/Cyr61/Cef10/NOVH) protein family, which is comprised of six secreted proteins that reside in the extracellular matrix (ECM). CTGF causes a variety of cellular responses including reduced cell adhesion and enhanced cell migration and proliferation. CTGF has also been shown to be essential for epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT), a process whereby normal functioning cells morph into ones that produce mainly scar tissue (of which collagen is the major protein component).

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